

## National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH, Proprietor

Subscription Rates.

Daily (except on Sundays, holidays, and days of fast), 10 cents per month; 30 cents per quarter; 1 dollar per annum in advance.

Advertising Rates.

Daily, 10 cents a line for ordinary advertising; 15 cents for a full page; 25 cents for a full page in the first issue of the year.

NOTICE.

We beg to state that we decline to return rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

Sentinel to southern winds, falling barometer, generally higher temperature and cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1877.

ONWARD TO CUBA! Let Liberty dawn upon the boiling patriots of that island.

After all, Mr. Tilden has found that the little vote he cast for himself on election day was impotent to change the seven to an eight.

The Northern Democrats hold that it is the first duty to take care of their party, as they believe the country is strong enough to take care of itself.

As a candidate for the Speakership of the House on an independent platform General B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, seems to be the coming man.

A GERMAN newspaper says that FRED MAY while in Prussia at college became a famous duelist, and left his sabre mark on the person of many a student.

PRESIDENT HAYES does not propose to act with inconsiderate haste in his Southern policy. It will be as wise in its execution as it was in its conception.

THERE are seventy-five campaign orators in town who, without mentioning the diplomatic service, believe that they could foreign minister to a despised land.

It is now said that General COMLY will be tendered the appointment of minister to the Hawaiian Islands, provided his health will permit him to make the journey.

PELTON is nephew-son over the defeat of his dear old uncle, and is under the impression that the country has gone to the dogs, without mentioning what dogs.

THERE is a lively quarrel brewing between the different telegraph companies, which will be interesting to the country, provided it results in a reduction of telegraphic rates.

THE Democrats are complaining that Mr. TILDEN did not give a particle of manly leadership in the great fight just ended. They seem to forget the fact that he had none to give.

TO-DAY New Hampshire will fight her gubernatorial battle. It will be a fierce and desperate contest, as it is generally believed that as the result is so will be the organization of the next House.

SHOULD the new Secretary of State serve out his full term New York will have had that portfolio for twenty years. Mr. SEWARD served eight years under Lincoln, and Mr. FISH eight years under Grant.

FOR years the rabid Democratic papers of the North have denounced the Republican party for filling official positions in Southern States with aliens. Now they are viciously attacking Mr. KEY for accepting a position in Mr. HAYES' Cabinet.

THE Madrid journals are displeased at the appointment of Messrs. EVARTS and SCHURZ to positions in the Cabinet. This is dreadful news. What will become of us? Won't Messrs. EVARTS and SCHURZ please resign? Won't the President send a cable dispatch to King ALFONSO asking his Majesty's permission to retain those two gentlemen in his Cabinet? Oh! what shall we do? We tremble for the safety of our country.

AN EVENING paper yesterday "authoritatively" denied a statement made by THE REPUBLICAN that the Capital was for sale. We repeat what we said yesterday that the Capital is for sale. Our information is derived directly from a gentleman who was approached on the street by a person authorized to sell it. The assertion is made with the facts of the case in our possession, and neither PIATT nor any one else will deny it to our face.

THE death of Judge MOSES has created new and greater complications in the political affairs of South Carolina. Both HARRISON and CHAMBERLAIN are expected to appoint his successor, and each appointee will find one of the present justices willing to sit with him. This will result in a dual Supreme Court, and in one sense it will be a good thing for all litigants, for if a plaintiff cannot get justice in one court he can carry his case to another and try it over again.

SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF A PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

To discriminate between the dual governments of Louisiana and South Carolina is the first and most important duty which the new President is called upon to perform, and whichever way his decision is rendered contentment and disappointment must necessarily ensue. In view of all the facts involved would it not be the best and wisest plan that the contending factions in the two States agree to a settlement of their differences by an appeal to the arbitration of the ballot-box, due care being taken to secure a fair election and an impartial count of the votes cast? Republicans, who claim a majority in both States, cannot object to this method of compromising matters, and the Democrats by refusing to accept the proposition would show decided weakness. Certainly the results would be satisfactory, and the President and his administration would thereby be relieved from certain and perplexing embarrassment. Let the party leaders on both sides consider this suggestion at once and arrange the details for carrying it out.

## THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY OPPOSING PACIFICATION.

It is a significant fact in the experience of our people that while men generally will be honest and sincere in all the personal relations of life, few can be found who may be depended upon for conscientious action in political matters. Those who would not swerve in the slightest degree from their convictions of right as between persons, when called upon to judge between parties are found unable to rise above the prejudices which blind them to the one side or the other, even in respect of questions concerning which there should be no doubt and which were rarely ever decided but in one way. It should not however, perhaps, be attributed to corrupt motives in all cases, or in the great majority of cases, but to inability to see correctly in consequence of adverse sympathies which have the effect to cloud the vision and obscure the truth. It is more than probable that in most cases of such false judgment those guilty of it would really think the very reverse was the fact—that they had succeeded as clairvoyants and gained unusually clear perceptions of the merits of the questions passed upon, wondering in their own minds how they had ever thought or seen differently. So it was, we are confident, with Democratic politicians, who, in the late contest, after lives of reverse reflections and conclusions, advocated the right of the Federal power to review the canvass of State elections. The conviction was abnormal, brought about by extraneous influences, and its expression contradicted the entire professions of the party since its creation. The transformation can be accounted for upon no other hypothesis than that under the mental and moral strain of a great crisis, that which before had seemed wrong now appeared right—for the emergency, at least—because, if it could be effected, what was believed would result in untold blessings to the country might be accomplished. So situated, the mind was unable to resist the impulses of the heart, and, imbued with its feelings, was constrained to depart from wonted impressions.

This theory of the strange metamorphosis would be quite satisfactory were it not for subsequent developments. But after all, as the disclosures of motive since made are confined to the Northern Democracy, and to only a portion of that, the mantle of innocence should be allowed to cover the conduct of all others until such time as they remove it themselves and expose their own deformity. It is plain, however, that as to many who championed the right of Congress to interfere with the canvass of State elections against the hitherto unanimous and time-honored belief that the States have sole jurisdiction of the matter, their course was inspired by impure and dishonest purposes. It was not that they were patriots, blinded by zeal, but that they were politicians, impelled by selfish ambition; otherwise we should not find them now throwing every possible obstacle in the way of the pacification of the country and doing their utmost for partisan objects to continue and complicate the distractions from which we suffer. To this end they find nothing but shame and inconsistency in the attempts made by friends of the Administration to prevail upon CHAMBERLAIN and PACKARD to withdraw from claims which, however valid and confirmed, can have only the effect, if insisted upon, to widen the breach between the sections and postpone the day of reconciliation and peace. They will not see any patriotism as such a desire, but treat it as a confession of error—as an admission that these gentlemen have not been elected to the offices they essay to fill; whereas nothing of the sort is conceded, nor can be justly implied from the efforts put forth to remove the disturbing cause. It is acknowledged that these gentlemen and their governments are unpopular and obnoxious in the States that they are every day growing more and more so, and must soon surrender to the opposition waged against them; that they do not represent the substance and respectability of the people, and, being alien in great part to their following, are not further entitled to the sympathy and support of the General Government since it appears they have become powerless for good as protectors of the colored people, but serve only to provoke hostility to that race. And because all this is seen and felt there is a disposition, worthy of all praise, to arrest the evil in its present stage by inducing its agents and agitators to forego their personal rights for the public good. This is the sole object, and it springs from the highest inspiration of human action. Yet the disappointed faction of the Democracy at the North, observing that the South is ready to accept the overtures made, and to act in harmony with the Republican party in building up the country and restoring the relations of good-will and accord between the sections, strives like the spirit of evil it serves to prevent the consummation by every variety of misrepresentation and mischief it is capable of. And just so far as this faction represents the Democratic party that party will be responsible for any failure of the great object, and for the further years of private suffering and public distress which must result in consequence.

A new stage route has been established between Blomack and Deadwood City, in the Black Hills. By this new route it takes but three days and a half to reach the Black Hills from Chicago, the fare being about fifty dollars.

## THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

The successful administration of the State Department under the late Premier has been a source of just pride to the American people. The peaceful and honorable settlement of the Alabama imbroglio was in itself sufficient glory for one administration; but in addition to this we have had the marked career of Minister Washburne, at Paris, who, during the whole of the Franco-Prussian struggle, held, as it were, in the palm of his hand the diplomatic balance of power, and with it protected the Prussian as well as the American and even the citizens of France from the fury of their own Commune. Our influence has also been extended among the distant nations of the Earth by able Ministers, in China, Japan and elsewhere, controlled by the judicious counsels of our late Secretary of State; while as the culminating point in these peaceful triumphs have been drawn to our own shores to witness the marvelous growth in a century of the American Republic. We reflect with pride upon these accumulated triumphs the more from the fact that they had been won by the pen and not by the sword, making America, as it were, the grand exponent of international arbitration, the pioneer in new paths for nations to follow, which it is hoped and believed will prove in the future to be paths of peace and ways of pleasantness.

But, while all this has been going on at home and abroad, scarcely, perhaps, within the range of the home circle, and yet not far enough off to be beyond the circle of our direct influence, there lurks a question of the greatest importance to this country and to the world at large. We mean the question of Cuba—still unsettled, undisturbed. After eight years of struggle for precisely the same principles which caused the "great uprising" of the people of the North, the war still goes on; between the poorly-fed patriots of Cuba and the gilded minion of Spanish despotism the "irrepressible conflict" is waged, without one word of sympathy from the Government which has proclaimed the emancipation of a race, or from the people who fought to obtain it. Our late Secretary of State on this question seems to have been lulled into apathy by some "sugar-coated" anodyne, and even the promises the Spanish Government, reluctantly made after the brutal massacre of unarmed men, and the insult to the American flag are, yet unfulfilled. BURNIEL struts through Spain in all his native insolence, defiant and unpunished. RYAN and FAY still lie in desecrated graves at Santiago de Cuba. The salute to the American flag never has been fired, and the war of desolation on the island of Cuba goes on unrebuked. For all the forbearance on the part of our Government we have—TWO!

It is to be earnestly hoped that the incoming Secretary will give this problem his earliest attention, and seek for it a solution worthy of the nation, and without any regard to the diplomacy which keeps the "word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope."

And still the inhuman strife goes on in Cuba. Each recurring day the American people become more and more restless concerning the prolonged bloody strife which has for the past eight years laid waste the finest island in all the Indies, and made its inhabitants wretched beyond the power of those to comprehend who are not there to witness the crimes which are constantly being perpetrated upon them. Notwithstanding the uninformed condition of the masses, enough of woe and bitter cruelty are known by all to touch the tender chords of pity, which are ever waiting ready to respond to the sufferings of humanity. And this the people feel. It is not a transient sympathy, but strong and full of deep and honest fervor, which will never be satiated until the yoke which now galls shall have been lifted and the precious freedom of freedom given to the patriots—a freedom for which they have struggled for eight long years, and which in the eyes of the world they have won. The attitude of the Government of the United States has been so solid and indifferent that all outward appearance we have no sympathy with that people, whose cries for help come to us constantly from over the Caribbean—cries filled with so much pain and pleading that it has been a wonder to the world that the American people could have withstood their moving appeals.

Not a day has passed for eight years but what has been fraught with scenes of the most shocking inhumanity on the island. For eight years the mercenary rabble of Spanish soldiery have swept through the rich and luxuriant districts with the knife and torch, leaving in their wake ashes, blood and wide-spread ruin. This rabble are the minions of the Madrid Government doing the dirty work of their master, the King. By these men the island has been laid in waste, the crops destroyed, towns burned, men cruelly slaughtered, mothers and daughters outraged and innocent offspring murdered, until it seems as though the eternal mists of a pestilential morn were hanging over the fair form of the Queen of the Antilles like a pall.

The policy of Spain has been violent even to blind madness. She promised years ago to strike the fetters from the slaves, but she deceived us. She promised years ago that they should have a fair and just representation in the Spanish Cortes, but she has never kept her word. She agreed to furnish the island with rulers who would be just and honest, and instead she sent it mercenary men, who turned bones into grave-yards and hopes into sorrow, and robbed the people not only of their property but of their peace.

These great wrongs are now being comprehended by the American people, and they are restlessly waiting for the Government to take some positive action which will undo the great evils which we as a nation have perpetrated upon this patriotic people by remaining in passive silence when their voice was pleading to us for help.

It is with great rejoicing, therefore, that the American people welcome the incoming Administration and its patriotic Secretary of State, whose love of the eternal principles of justice and right will, we believe, in due time bring relief to the struggling Cubans, whose independence we now believe is near at hand.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

When we speak of local self-government for the District of Columbia it is not because we feel ill-served under the rule of the present Commissioners. On the contrary, the people of the District have great cause to congratulate themselves upon having men who will never be able to escape from its grasp. The objection to the machine is not that it is a machine, but that it is a machine which will never be able to escape from its grasp. The objection to the machine is not that it is a machine, but that it is a machine which will never be able to escape from its grasp.

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## THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

The successful administration of the State Department under the late Premier has been a source of just pride to the American people. The peaceful and honorable settlement of the Alabama imbroglio was in itself sufficient glory for one administration; but in addition to this we have had the marked career of Minister Washburne, at Paris, who, during the whole of the Franco-Prussian struggle, held, as it were, in the palm of his hand the diplomatic balance of power, and with it protected the Prussian as well as the American and even the citizens of France from the fury of their own Commune. Our influence has also been extended among the distant nations of the Earth by able Ministers, in China, Japan and elsewhere, controlled by the judicious counsels of our late Secretary of State; while as the culminating point in these peaceful triumphs have been drawn to our own shores to witness the marvelous growth in a century of the American Republic. We reflect with pride upon these accumulated triumphs the more from the fact that they had been won by the pen and not by the sword, making America, as it were, the grand exponent of international arbitration, the pioneer in new paths for nations to follow, which it is hoped and believed will prove in the future to be paths of peace and ways of pleasantness.

But, while all this has been going on at home and abroad, scarcely, perhaps, within the range of the home circle, and yet not far enough off to be beyond the circle of our direct influence, there lurks a question of the greatest importance to this country and to the world at large. We mean the question of Cuba—still unsettled, undisturbed. After eight years of struggle for precisely the same principles which caused the "great uprising" of the people of the North, the war still goes on; between the poorly-fed patriots of Cuba and the gilded minion of Spanish despotism the "irrepressible conflict" is waged, without one word of sympathy from the Government which has proclaimed the emancipation of a race, or from the people who fought to obtain it. Our late Secretary of State on this question seems to have been lulled into apathy by some "sugar-coated" anodyne, and even the promises the Spanish Government, reluctantly made after the brutal massacre of unarmed men, and the insult to the American flag are, yet unfulfilled. BURNIEL struts through Spain in all his native insolence, defiant and unpunished. RYAN and FAY still lie in desecrated graves at Santiago de Cuba. The salute to the American flag never has been fired, and the war of desolation on the island of Cuba goes on unrebuked. For all the forbearance on the part of our Government we have—TWO!

It is to be earnestly hoped that the incoming Secretary will give this problem his earliest attention, and seek for it a solution worthy of the nation, and without any regard to the diplomacy which keeps the "word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope."

And still the inhuman strife goes on in Cuba. Each recurring day the American people become more and more restless concerning the prolonged bloody strife which has for the past eight years laid waste the finest island in all the Indies, and made its inhabitants wretched beyond the power of those to comprehend who are not there to witness the crimes which are constantly being perpetrated upon them. Notwithstanding the uninformed condition of the masses, enough of woe and bitter cruelty are known by all to touch the tender chords of pity, which are ever waiting ready to